



ADMINISTRATIVE NOTES

Newsletter of the Federal Depository Library Program

Vol. 13, no. 14

GP 3.16/3-2:13/14

July 15, 1992

Full Service Microfiche Contract Inaugurated

On June 1, 1992, the Library Programs Service (LPS) inaugurated its first "full service" microfiche contract. Assuming quality of service is good, and prices are beneficial to LPS, over the next 1 1/2 years most if not all of the eleven remaining microfiche contracts will become "full service." The specifications of contract # 791, awarded to B & B Information and Image Management (B & B), include the conversion of source documents to microfiche, preparation of each microfiche shipping list, distribution of the microfiche on a weekly basis to depository libraries in either envelopes or boxes, and claims fulfillment.

The miscellaneous publications included in this contract are those with Superintendent of Documents classification stems A and D, except those titles such as **Current News, Early Bird, Radio-TV Defense Dialog, Friday Review**, etc., which are converted on a separate long-established microfiche contract. The shipping lists prepared by B & B contain the same data elements as those prepared by LPS. However, they look different because the contractor is using the same database which creates the eye-readable header to create the shipping list.

Gaps in Shipping List Numbering

Each week, LPS will supply B & B with a range of microfiche shipping list numbers. The first range of shipping list numbers, 92-1738-M through 92-1741-M, is dated 6/19/92. The second range, 92-1742-M through 92-1746-M, is dated 6/26/92. The third range, 92-1747-M, 92-1778-M through 92-1781-M, is dated 7/2/92. Because of this "full service" methodology, there will be gaps in the sequence of microfiche shipping list numbers issued between LPS and B & B. Beginning in this issue of **Administrative Notes**, LPS will list the shipping list numbers issued by this and any other contractor.

Send Claims to Contractor

LPS supplies a computer tape containing the item numbers and corresponding item selections generated from the Depository Distribution and Information System (DDIS) database to the contractor. B & B uses this tape for both microfiche distribution and verification of claims.

Claims must be mailed directly to the address at the bottom of the shipping lists within 60 calendar days of receipt of shipments. Mailing claims to LPS will delay their processing. Invalid claims will be returned to the library by the contractor. It is important for libraries to be accurate in filing claims as the prices bid in future contracts may rise if too many invalid claims and multiple claims for the same shipping list are submitted.

LPS expects that this newly established contract will expedite both shipments and claims. For further information, you may contact Chief, Micrographics Section at (202) 512-1060.

Contractor-Issued Microfiche Shipping Lists

July 7, 1992

1992-01

Shipping List #	Shipping List Date	Contractor	Contract #
92-1738-M	6/19/92	B&B	791
92-1780-M	6/19/92	B&B	791
92-1742-M	6/19/92	B&B	791
92-1778-M	6/19/92	B&B	791
92-1742-M	6/26/92	B&B	791
92-1743-M	6/26/92	B&B	791
92-1744-M	6/26/92	B&B	791
92-1745-M	6/26/92	B&B	791
92-1746-M	6/26/92	B&B	791
92-1747-M	7/6/92	B&B	791
92-1778-M	7/6/92	B&B	791
92-1779-M	7/6/92	B&B	791
92-1780-M	7/6/92	B&B	791
92-1781-M	7/6/92	B&B	791



Name Authority Policy Changed

Beginning April 1, 1992, the Cataloging Branch will no longer contribute personal names to the name authority file except for those names needed in the cataloging of congressional publications. All personal names will be searched in the OCLC authority files and if previously established, will be used in the cataloging record. Personal names not established in the authority files will be added to the bibliographic record in AACR2 form but will not appear in the name authority file.

GPO will continue to contribute other authority records, including corporate names, jurisdictions, names of military installations, ranger districts, uniform titles for treaties, etc. to the name authority file.

This change in policy was implemented by the Cataloging Branch in an effort to provide more timely bibliographic information to our users.

If you have further questions concerning this matter, please contact:

Laurie Beyer Hall
Chief, Cataloging Branch
Mail stop: SLLC
U.S. GPO
Washington, D.C. 20401
(202) 512-1121 (202) 512-1432 FAX



Data Errors on Census STF 1B and 3A CD-ROMS

The Bureau of the Census has notified the Library Programs Service (LPS) that there are data errors on five **Summary Tape File 3A CD-ROMS** as well as two **Summary Tape File 1B CD-ROMS**. The Bureau of the Census "recently discovered an error in the creation of the 1990 census sample edited detail file. Data on mobility limitation (long-form questionnaire item 19A) and self-care limitation (item 19B) were affected by this error. These data, as shown in the file sets encompassing **Summary Tape File (STF) 3A**, their accompanying press releases, CPH-L-80 tables, and tables 7 and 8 of the report series **Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics (CPH-5)** are incorrect. For STF 3A, matrices P67, P68, P69, P143, P151, and P152 are in error."

Bibliographic and LPS shipping information on the CD-ROMS appears in the table below:

SuDoc #	Item #	Title	Shipping List #	Shipping List Date
C 3.282/2: CD 90-3 A-05	0154-F-01	1990 Census of Pop. & Housing, Los Angeles...	92-0011-E	5/29/92
C 3.282/2: CD 90-3 A-36	"	1990 Census of Pop. & Housing, NJ, A-H County	"	"
C 3.282/2: CD 90-3 A-37	"	1990 Census of Pop. & Housing, NJ, M-W County	"	"
C 3.282/2: CD 90-3 A-57	"	1990 Census of Pop. & Housing, Virginia	"	"
C 3.282/2: CD 90-3 A-11	"	1990 Census of Pop. & Housing, DE, DC, & MD	92-0011-E	6/5/92
C 3.282: 990/New Eng-Moun.	0154-F	1990 Census of Pop. & Housing, NE & Mountain	92-0011-E	6/5/92
C 3.282: 990/Middle-Atl	0154-F	1990 Census of Pop. & Housing, NJ, NY & PA	92-0005-E	4/13/92

The Census Bureau will provide corrected versions of STF 3A to LPS in August 1992. Once your library has received the corrected discs, please destroy the originals.

LPS expects to receive the not yet released STF 3A state files in CD-ROM in August or September 1992. Distribution to depository libraries will follow.

The Census Bureau also indicated that there are errors on the STF 1B discs. These also are being remanufactured and will be distributed to libraries as soon as LPS receives them.



Mentor List Being Updated

The Education Committee of the Government Documents Round Table (GODORT) would like to expand the depository mentor list that exists for people needing help with electronic products. While it is important to have an updated list of people to call upon for help with CD-ROM products, etc., it is also helpful to know of people in your area who will help with the everyday problems that occur in a depository. This is especially true for those new to depository libraries. It is assumed that regional depository libraries will continue to provide that service as part of their required duties. However, some states have no regional library while others states have so many libraries for the regional to handle that it would be helpful to know that a nearby depository could also provide some answers.

If you would like to volunteer for the expanded mentor list please copy this form, fill out the required information and return it to Michele McKnelly at the address noted below. If you have questions please call her at (715) 425-3874. Once the list is compiled it will published.

Depository #: _____
 Name: _____
 Library: _____
 City: _____
 State: _____
 Phone: _____
 Fax: _____
 E-Mail: _____

Interested in helping with **general depository library procedures**. Please indicate any area(s) of specialty.

Interested in helping with **electronic products**. Please indicate any area(s) of specialty, and if you can offer subject or technical support.

Return form to: Michele McKnelly
 Government Documents Dept.
 Chalmer Davee Library
 University of Wisconsin- River Falls
 River Falls, WI 54022
 E-Mail: Michele.McKnelly@UWRF.edu





The Energy Information Administration's Role In the Federal Information System

Remarks by Dr. Calvin A. Kent

Administrator, Energy Information Administration
Before the 1992 Federal Depository Conference
April 9, 1992

I want to begin by saying thank you--not just for the opportunity to be with you today and to talk about EIA, but to thank you for what you have done for me for the last 35 years. Because beginning when I was a high school debater, I began to know and appreciate the value of government documents and government depositories, but more important, those wonderful people who run them. I don't think we would have ever managed to win the State championship and ultimately the national championship if we hadn't had the opportunity of working in the libraries and with the government depository librarians.

When I became an undergraduate I discovered something that I'm not sure my daughter has yet discovered, and that is you can make good grades by going to the library when you need to write a term paper. It was a very good experience for me as an undergraduate and certainly as a graduate student. I can well remember at the University of Missouri that I would have never made it through my Ph.D. program if I hadn't had the sympathetic and incredible cooperation I got from the librarians there. And of course when I was at the University of South Dakota, before I came to Baylor, it was also great support I got there.

I understand that John Wilson from Baylor is here. John, where are you? There he is right down front! This person was a pillar of support to me when I was at Baylor. As he could probably tell you, I took my classes in Public Finance and Government Regulation over to him every semester, because one of the things I required of my students was that they write a comprehensive paper using government documents as the basis of that paper. And the thing that amazes me is now that I'm in Washington, I've encountered at least a hundred of my students who have come by my office and have called me. In fact, the other day at one of the Texas society functions one of them came up and he said, "You know, I don't remember anything you taught me in the economics class, but, boy, it was sure great because I learned how to use government documents." And so, John, thank you, and thank you to all of you for what you have done for me over all of these years, because as the James Bond theme says, "nobody does it better," and I do want to say thank you again.

I want to talk to you about EIA, the Energy Information Administration. We are the third largest statistical agency in Washington D.C. We're not as well known as the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but we like to think we're every bit as important. EIA is an independent agency within the Department of Energy. We have the same relationship to Energy that Commerce has with the Census Bureau and that Labor has with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. As such, we are not beholden to the

Administration, and we are required to maintain independence in our data analysis as well as in our data gathering, because we are equally responsible to Congress and Congress guards our independence with fierce jealousy.

...we deal with these what-if questions, and that is not a legislative responsibility that has been given to the other statistical agencies; and so we are somewhat unique, and that means that we have unique publications...

--C.A. Kent

We are the nation's primary source of comprehensive energy information. If it has to do with energy, we collect it and we analyze it. We are given by statute the responsibility to provide relevant and timely energy data, analysis, reports and forecasts for use by not just the Executive Branch, but by Congress, the States, the industry out there as well as the general

public. We are somewhat unique among the agencies that deal with statistics; as part of our legislative mandate, we do policy-related research. And that is, people bring us questions, whether from within the Administration or from Congress and say, what if we enacted this piece of energy legislation? What effect would that have on energy markets? What would it cost consumers? What would it do to the oil industry? And we deal with these what-if questions, and that is not a legislative responsibility that has been given to the other statistical agencies; and so we are somewhat unique, and that means that we have unique publications that would be available to the public that you can disseminate.

What do we do? Well as I've said, we collect, we analyze and we disseminate data and forecasts on energy. We are, of course, always concerned about our energy resources and reserves and the rather catastrophic decline that is continuing, for example, in the oil reserves in the United States, forcing us to become increasingly dependent upon unstable sources elsewhere. We are, of course, very concerned about the production of energy, and as more and more we prefer to consume our energy in the form of electricity. We are of course very concerned about that industry and where the additional capacity will come from so that when we flip the switch, there will be lights, and cooling, and heat available to us. We are concerned very much about consumption, because even though you may have heard that we are the world's energy wastrels in the United States, let me assure you that is not the case. If you compare us to the other industrialized nations of the world, then you make two adjustments, number one for our dispersed population and number two for the simple fact that we live in larger houses than they do in places like Japan, then we are more energy efficient than the nations with whom we are compared. But we still could be even more efficient, and so we are concerned about consumption and measuring it and doing evaluations. We are concerned with distribution, because often times we find, as with the case in 1989 and 1990 when we had a fuel oil and propane crisis, we had plenty of supply; it was just located in the wrong place and couldn't get to where it was needed. And we are of course concerned about new energy technologies. Everything from ceramic engines and new batteries to windmills and solar power and turning municipal waste into electricity. These are all questions with which we deal.

Our mission is first of all to be timely. While we present a lot of data in a historical format, the reason that we have them is so that we can be timely when the questions

come. We can answer them in a manner that would be appropriate and quickly enough that they can be used for policy decision making. We are comprehensive, in that we want to look at the whole of all energy production and consumption from whatever source and however used in the United States. And of course we want to be relevant. We want to make sure that we are capable of answering the questions that people are indeed asking. Our last and most important criteria is that we are objective, and the one thing that we are held accountable for more than anything else is the objectivity of our analysis. We are not like many other government agencies who do statistical work, which do not have objectivity as part of their requirement. Indeed, they are the handmaidens of the policy shops of the various departments which have established them.

Who uses EIA products? Well the first and major user of our products is the U.S. Government, and I just thought I would show you the variety of government agencies with whom we have interacted.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis uses our statistics in making their projections regarding the gross domestic product for the United States, because energy is, as you probably know, our third largest industry so far as our economic base is concerned. The Bureau of Labor

Statistics has to use our information in the calculations of the consumer, producer and wholesale price indexes which they issue monthly. The Environmental Protection Agency does not have an independent statistical branch, and so we do a lot of their work and analysis for them, including the production of what is called the National Allowance Data Base, which was required under the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, which all of you are familiar with because it is revolutionizing how we generate electricity in the United States and is also completely changing the ground rules for gasoline. If any of you don't believe that, just wait until you see what's going to happen about November, when the new regulations under the CAAA kick in to the price of gasoline at the pump. Now is the time to fill up, let me assure you.

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The Department of Commerce makes extensive use of our material. Last year for example, they were extremely concerned about the availability of jet fuel for international tourism during the Gulf Crisis. The Department of Transportation is always concerned about our forecasts for motor gasoline production and prices. The Department of Agriculture uses us for our forecasts and data on farm fuels and also on farm heating, particularly distillate and propane. The Department of Health and Human Services uses us because we have the legislative responsibility for putting out the details that allow States to certify people for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance program. That is one of our responsibilities. The Department of Defense uses our data on fuel availability. In fact, one of the things that was omitted from my introduction was that I was confirmed by the Senate at 3:17 a.m. in the morning, the day after Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait. I was sworn into office at 7:48 at night and at 8:00 the next morning I was appearing in front of my first committee testifying on what was going to be the

impact of the invasion. That is a fairly fast on-the-job training, let me assure you. But I did spend the first three months on the job mostly working with the Department of Defense, because we did everything from helping and assisting in how we were going to get enough jet fuel and diesel fuel for the troops to planning bombing raids on Iraqi refineries, simply because we were the people that had the models within our database.

So far as the Council of Economic Advisors is concerned, we make a major contribution to the annual report on the economy which the President issues every January. The Office of Management and Budget has to use our data in making their projections about what the government's revenues will be. We work with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, because almost all energy products now have futures markets, and what goes on in the futures markets is important. They need to have accurate information so that speculative booms and busts on rumors are not becoming the driving forces in the market. We do tax analysis on energy taxes for the Department of the Treasury. One of their current concerns is, what would be the effect if we actually put a tax of 1 percent on all of the oil companies to fill the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. The Congressional Budget Office and the General Accounting Office are in almost continual contact with us, but of course our biggest client does remain the Department of Energy. So far as other people who use our services, we have an ongoing program with State governments, particularly their State energy offices, many of which have a wide variety of programs dealing with regulatory issues as well as what the future holds. Public utility commissions are constantly using our data in rate cases and doing evaluations for regulatory relief that are brought to them. State environmental agencies are coming to us because we are the sole source for issues such as emissions from coal and oil and electric plants.

Internationally, you can see the many agencies with which we deal. The International Energy Agency in Paris makes use of the data that we supply them when we do a good deal of their modeling for them. The Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development is one of our major clients, as is the United Nations. We are a major participant in doing the analysis and background work for the Rio conference that you may have heard about on the international agenda called Century 21. So far as the International Atomic Energy Agency is concerned, we do supply them the data and the analysis in doing quite a bit of the work on whether or not there has been complete dismantling in Iraq. And surprisingly enough, one of our biggest customers is the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. You may recall that at the beginning of the Gulf Crisis, President Bush ordered an embargo of all Iraqi products and of all communications. Being a presidential appointee, I thought what could I do to do my part, so I cut off Iraq from our publications. The next day the ambassador from Iraq shows up and says, "How in the world could you do this to us because you are our sole source of data and we don't know what's going on any more." So believe it or not, these people do use the data that we generate. So far as the public is concerned, through our National Energy Information Center, we handle hundreds of calls every day from the press and our data have become the source that is most relied on by the media as they do their writing. We certainly don't want to take credit for the spins they put on them, but I certainly do want to point out that we are a major source also to them and to trade associations. Many, many scholars work with our data because energy research is a field that is growing both in engineering schools and physics departments and also within

economic analysis as well. And then, of course, the general public is also a major customer of ours.

One of our path-breaking reports, because it's the first one that's been done in the United States on this subject, concerns geothermal energy in the western United States and Hawaii. It is the first comprehensive analysis of this alternate energy source. --C.A. Kent

How does EIA disseminate its products? We do it in a variety of fashions. First of all we have our regular publications. We put out 61 periodicals that come out of our office alone. These are weekly, monthly, quarterly, and annual. And by far our most popular publication is our Monthly Energy Review, which is disseminated through

most of you all as well as to a large list of other subscribers. We also have the weekly publications that we put out in the fuels areas, particularly for petroleum. We have monthly publications for electricity, coal, petroleum supply, as well as petroleum marketing. One of our quarterly reports, our second most popular publication, is our Short-Term Energy Outlook in which we look 18 months ahead and say how are energy markets going to behave in terms of prices, quantities, supply and demand. Our annual publications have become the bibles for the energy industry. In our Annual Energy Outlook, where we forecast 20 years into the future, the fact is that we are never right, but nobody ever seems to hold us accountable for that. Still, we present our best estimates.

That does remind me of a story, if I could just depart for a moment. Ken Arrow, who was a Nobel-prize-winning economist as you may recall, began his career in the Army. And the Army during World War II noticed that he had a great deal of background in mathematics and economics, so of course they put him into something for which he could use all that training, and that was in weather forecasting. After doing that for about six months, he wrote a letter to his commanding officer and asked to be relieved of duties, because he said in six months of doing this job he had never accurately forecast the weather, and he would like to do something useful to help the war effort. The general wrote back, and said, "Your complaint has been noted, but we're going to keep you on the job because your forecasts are absolutely necessary for our strategic planning." We feel probably about the same way about many of our forecasts. I'll say more about that in just a moment.

One of the other ways that we disseminate our information is through special reports. I certainly hope you'll visit our booth and Nancy Nicoletti out there, because we do have special reports that deal with a wide variety of topics; most of these are requested either by our Department or by Congress. For example, we were the ones that did most of the background work that has gone into the National Energy Strategy, and into the energy bills that are now being considered over in the House, and of course one has already passed the Senate. And we have a series of reports on the National Energy Strategy, and these are the background reports and the technical reports on how the figures were derived that went into those calculations. For people who are interested in international trade issues, we published a recent report on U.S. electric trade between Canada and Mexico, because of the disputes that have resulted from the free trade agreements that we're attempting to implement with Mexico and have implemented with

Canada. One of our path-breaking reports, because it's the first one that's been done in the United States on this subject, concerns geothermal energy in the western United States and Hawaii. It is the first comprehensive analysis of this alternate energy source. One report that has also been extremely interesting to the public in general is "Average Effective Income Tax Rates for Petroleum Operations." Are the petroleum companies ripping you off? I hate to tell you this, they're not. Because if you take a look at them you'll find that they're making below-average returns, they're not doing as well as basically most of American industry is, even though they're in recession. This report talks about the corporate tax rates that they pay, compared to other companies in the United States.

Another report that we have just released, about lighting in commercial buildings, is bound to have a major impact, because it points out the tremendous efficiencies that are to be gained by just improving commercial lighting. We can save almost 80 percent

of the electricity that is consumed in commercial lighting, and we've documented it in this particular report. By the way, hotels are one of the biggest wastrels. In case you don't believe it, just walk through the lobby and see what's going on out there. So this just shows you some of the special reports that we do put out on a regular basis.

Our information is of course disseminated to the Government Printing Office, and you can obtain it directly there, but one of our major sources of dissemination is you, because most of the people with whom we come in contact and who use our material began because they first became familiar with our publications through a government depository library. Usually it's a student or is a young researcher in a think tank. So you are the ones who give most of the initial introduction to our customers out there who are using our products and using them seriously.

The National Energy Information Center is also a place that you can always call if you have a specific question about energy. It is extensively used. We responded to over 40 thousand phone calls last year from the general public. It has an extremely highly skilled and talented group of people. If you want to know something about energy facts, call them up and they'll be able to tell you or they'll be able to tell you where you can go to get that information. We also have a bulletin board called EPUB. We are intending to expand it in the years to come, but right now it contains the major tables and the data that are in our Monthly Energy Review. We also contribute to the Commerce Department's National Trade Data Bank and Economic Bulletin Board.

In the few moments that are left here, let me just talk about what EIA's new products are and projects are, what are our primary thrusts in the years to come. One of the things that we are doing is that we are building the National Energy Modeling System. What we are attempting to do is to pool together all of our existing models, as well as develop new models, so that we can do a better job of looking into the future and forecasting what that future is going to hold. But the other reason that we are doing it is to make it policy-sensitive, so that people in Congress or that people in the

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--C.A. Kent

Administration can come to us and ask these questions: What if we enact this piece of legislation? What will this mean to consumers? What will it mean to producers? Is it really worthwhile in the future to have things such as increased automotive fuel efficiency standards? The core of what we do is to try to provide these data and analysis. This will be brought together in our National Energy Modeling System. When I was brought here, I was told that my number one responsibility was to build the best energy model in the world, and I certainly hope that I am able to accomplish that in the time that I will be here in Washington.

The second major project that we are undertaking concerns the Clean Air Act Amendments. This legislation vastly affects how electricity is being generated, what fuels are going to be used, clean coal, natural gas, and, of course the impact on the prices that people are going to pay for electricity. There are going to be regional realignments as the cost of energy shifts rather dramatically from one region to another, as some regions are able to come into compliance much more quickly than are others. Also, in addition to that, believe it or not, the Clean Air Act affects, as I indicated to you, the gasoline you're going to put in your car. I remember when I was a kid we had two types of gasoline. We had regular and ethyl. I bought regular if I didn't have any money; I bought ethyl if I did. You know it was an easy decision for me to make. Beginning as of November, there will be 44 different types of gasoline, depending upon what region of the country you live in, whether it's summer, whether it's winter, whether you're in a nonattainment or attainment area, and what your smog level is. It is up to us to redesign all of our data collection systems and modeling systems to accommodate the fact that indeed there have been dramatic, dramatic changes in how oil is refined into gasoline and how gasoline is going to be distributed throughout the United States. That is another one of our major undertakings.

The third one we have been asked to do is an analysis of Federal energy subsidies, in other words, what sorts of fuel are being subsidized, what types of energy consumption are being subsidized either directly through taxes or payments or indirectly through the regulatory process. We also are participating in the two major National Petroleum Council studies. One is on refineries and how refineries will be able to adapt to the Clean Air Act Amendments. The other one concerns natural gas. You probably know, if you follow anything about natural gas, and certainly my friends from Texas are aware of this, we have a major problem; natural gas has never been as cheap in real terms as it is right now. The industry is totally depressed, and there is a real question there about its continued profitability and maybe even about its survivability. The National Petroleum Council is doing a major study about the natural gas industry, and we are providing the analysis and backup for them on that.

A new area that we are also analyzing is energy demand and conservation. We are looking at new technologies because you are always picking up the newspaper and finding that if we just adopted this new technology, we would have no concerns about either the environment or energy security. We are right now being inundated with what we call technological optimism, and one of our responsibilities is to try to see what technologies really make a difference and what technologies do not. We are also very much concerned with the new area of demand-side management. The attitude in the past has been, if we needed more electricity, we should go out and build a new electricity

generating plant. The philosophy now coming into vogue is, maybe there are things we can do to conserve and to cut down on the amount of electricity that we have to spin and distribute throughout the Nation; that maybe saving kilowatts is better than generating kilowatts. Utilities are now beginning to experiment with a variety of conservation and demand-side management programs, and we need to capture those so we can evaluate those for you and for Congress and for the Executive Branch. In addition to this, as I have indicated, we are doing our energy consumption surveys. We talked about the lighting survey we did for commercial buildings; we also do one for manufacturing industries and one for residential housing. We also have gone into the area of alternate and renewable fuels because this is an area of tremendous interest. We traditionally relied upon coal, nuclear, natural gas, and oil. What about the new fuels? What sort of penetration rate can we expect? How costly will they be when we're talking about nuclear or about municipal waste, or about solar, or any of the other many, many avenues that we could follow as we look for alternate sources of energy?

...I think over the next ten years, the questions that are going to determine more than any other the quality of life that Americans have in the future are going to be questions concerning the production and the consumption of energy... --C.A. Kent

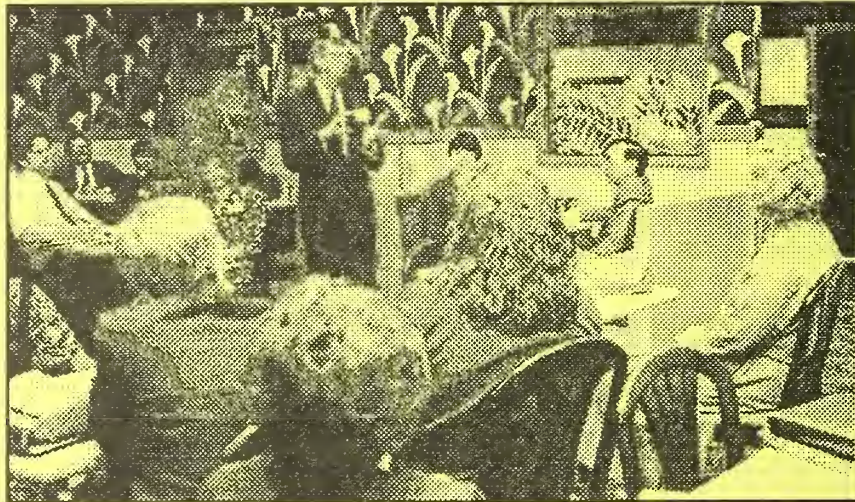
When I was first being interviewed for the job of coming to Washington, they asked me where I wanted to work. And I told them that I thought I wanted to work in energy and they said "Well, why do you want to work in energy?" And I said "Because I think over the next ten years, the questions that are going to determine more than any other the quality of life that Americans have in the future are going to be questions concerning the production and the consumption of energy, and I want to be part of that action." I hadn't anticipated the Gulf War being my first assignment. But I certainly have not been disappointed because energy issues--even though we now face the situation where we have a glut of oil on the market and oil prices are as low as they have ever been in this country and the pump price of gasoline in real terms compared to the 1950's is about one cent a gallon, believe it or not, by the time you take out the taxes and you take out the other elements that are there--I am convinced that energy is going to be a major area of concern and activity. We're becoming more dependent upon a politically unstable area for our gas and for our oil. We have alternate fuels that we need to investigate and I'm just glad that I'm going to be part of that study and part of that inquiry. I think you can expect increased interest from your clients in energy topics. I'm thankful that you're out there, and you're the ones that are going to be fighting our front line battles and getting the good word out. Thank you again.



Depository Services Staff Talktable Highlights

Federal Depository Conference

April 9, 1992



Joe McClane, Chief, Depository Services Staff (standing at left center), and the library inspectors were on hand to answer questions.

There were a number of questions concerning GPO's definition of "free access."

Libraries were told to review Chapter 7 of the revised **Instructions to Depository Libraries**. Libraries are allowed to bar entry to individuals who violate library wide policies on conduct, but are not allowed to impose restrictions based on age, sex or non-student status. Librarians were urged to call GPO if they suspected their present library access policy might be viewed as hindering free public access. Except for the highest state appellate court library, all depositories must provide free public access.

Several librarians asked why GPO does not give a longer lead time between notifying libraries of upcoming inspections and the actual inspection. There were also questions concerning inspection visit flexibility. Why can't inspectors be more flexible in when they come? Sometimes they come at the worst possible time.

It was explained that libraries are usually given six weeks notice prior to inspection visits. This is much better than the past practice of making unannounced visits. With a small staff, GPO needs the flexibility of revising itineraries as conditions dictate. Past experience has shown that projecting schedules months in advance and then having to change them is far more disruptive to the libraries than the present six weeks' notification. The main reason inspectors cannot be more flexible in scheduling visits to individual libraries is the cost involved in such visits. Each inspection tour must be as cost effective as possible. It would be nearly impossible to achieve such efficiencies if inspectors did not visit every library in the same area at the same time. Also inspections

tend to be more effective if the inspector visits adjacent libraries during the same trip.

There was a question as to why the inspection form is not given out prior to the inspection.

GPO opposes this practice because past experience has shown that having the form beforehand negatively affects the accuracy of the responses. If the form did prove to be a good study tool, GPO would recommend it. As it is, the "form" is actually a worksheet. As the worksheet offers no explanations, it is open to all kinds of interpretations. The best preparation remains a thorough review of the **Instructions**, the **Manual**, and the **Guidelines**. Libraries that do well on inspection do well because they have reviewed these publications, which provide definitions and explanations of what is considered acceptable library practice.

There was a question on why GPO did not adopt a pass/fail grading system.

GPO has adopted such a system for basic responsibilities. But GPO and most libraries want some recognition for depositories that exceed minimum standards. Good and excellent ratings recognize these exceptional libraries and provide a motivation for other libraries to offer superior depository service.

Many librarians also ask that future conferences allocate more time to "talktable" discussion and that future conferences be scheduled in conjunction with other events.



Americans with Disabilities Act Specifies Standards for Libraries

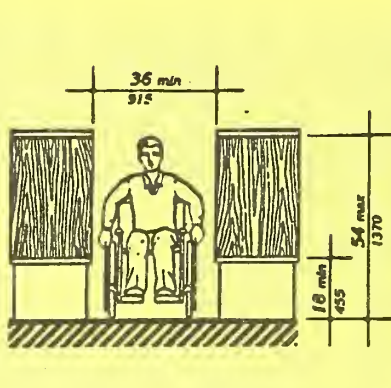


Fig. 55 Card Catalog

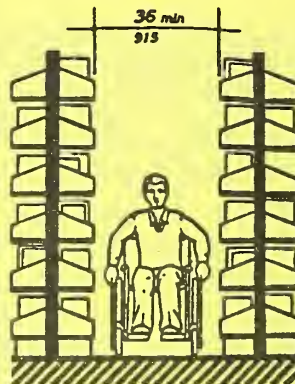


Fig. 56 Stacks

8. LIBRARIES

8.1 General. In addition to the requirements of 4.1 to 4.33, the design of all public areas of a library shall comply with 8, including reading and study areas, stacks, reference rooms, reserve areas, and special facilities or collections. As provided, elements such as public toilet rooms, telephones, and parking shall be accessible.

8.2 Reading and Study Areas. At least 5 percent or a minimum of one of each element of fixed seating, tables, or study carrels shall comply with 4.2 and 4.32. Clearances between fixed accessible tables and study carrels shall comply with 4.3.

8.3 Check-Out Areas. At least one lane at each check-out area shall comply with 4.32. Any traffic control or book security gates or turnstiles shall comply with 4.13.

8.4 Card Catalogs. Minimum clear aisle space at card catalogs, magazine displays, or reference stacks shall comply with Fig. 55. Maximum reach height shall comply with 4.2, with a height of 48 in (1370 mm) preferred, irrespective of reach allowed.

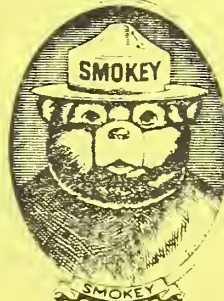
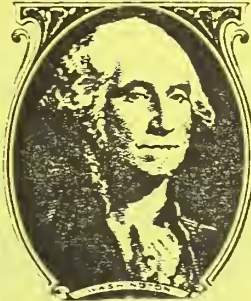
8.5 Stacks. Minimum clear aisle width between stacks shall comply with 4.3, with a minimum clear aisle width of 42 in (1065 mm) preferred where possible. Shelf height in stack areas is unrestricted (see Fig. 56).

[From the Americans with Disabilities Act Handbook, Washington, DC, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, 1991.

SuDocs #: Y 3.Eq 2:8 Am 3 Item #: 1059-A-01]



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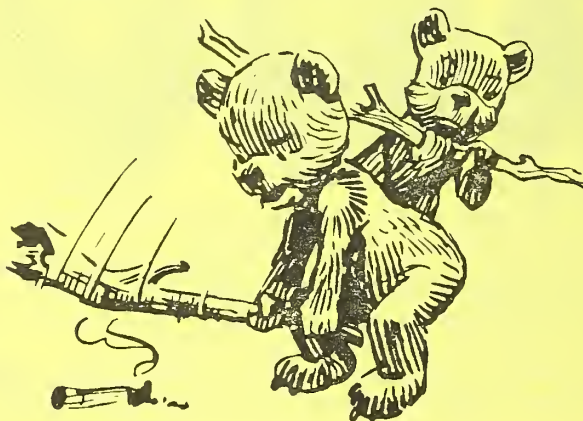
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